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IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF ARIZONA ACTION

IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF PIMA

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FARMERS INVESTMENT COMPANY, a corporation,

NO. 116542

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Plaintiff,

vs.

RESPONSE OF DEFENDANT

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THE ANACONDA COMPANY, et al.,

STATE LAND DEPARTMENT TO MOTION FOR SUMMARY JUDGMENT ON COMMERCIAL LEASE NO. 906

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THE CITY OF TUCSON, a municipal corporation,

V.

Plaintiff in Intervention,

Defendants.

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FARMERS INVESTMENT COMPANY,

Defendants in Intervention.

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ANDREW L. BETTWY, as State Land Commissioner and THE STATE LAND DEPARTMENT, a department of the State of Arizona,

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Defendants and Cross-Claimants.

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The legal issues in this matter have been fully set forth by the Plaintiff FICO and the Defendant Pima Mining Company. The State Land Department agrees with the position and arguments set forth by Pima Mining Company in its Memorandum and adopts that argument as its own. In addition to the argument set forth in Defendant Pima Mining Company's Memorandum, Defendant State Land Department would like to point out that the Plaintiff's argument, if followed to its logical conclusion, would result in absurdity

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in this Defendant's attempt to administer state trust lands. If

water is a product of state land as alleged by Plaintiff and can

only be sold at public auctions as natural products of state land

are sold under A.R.S. § 37-481, et seq., rather than being disposed

of as mineral products as is presently being done by the State

Land Department, the result would be that no agricultural lease

could be entered into permitting the lessee to use groundwater

for irrigation purposes on the lands subject to the lease.

It is the position of the Defendant State Land Department that it

would be patently absurd to attempt to separate the water from

the leasing procedures.

It is elementary law in Arizona that water is not subject to appropriation. Bristor v. Cheatham, 75 Ariz. 227, 255 p.2d 173 (1953). Whether or not a particular use of water is within a particular groundwater basin and is subject to restrictions placed on critical groundwater areas necessarily involves determinations of fact, to wit: (1) whether or not the water is indeed being used outside of the groundwater basin (see Jarvis v. City of Tucson, 104 Ariz. 527, 456 p.2d 385, modified 106 Ariz. 506, 479 p.2d 169 (1969); and (2) if the use is in compliance with the critical groundwater code and the Jarvis case, whether or not the use is a reasonable use, or, alternatively, whether or not it constitutes a waste of water. Both of these issues are fundamental fact issues which must be resolved prior to the consideration of Plaintiff's motion.

Without wanting to become involved in the semantical barbs being hurled by counsel, it seems to the State Land Department that the motion for summary judgment is an attempt to

circumvent the real issue in the law suit -- whether or not the transportation of groundwater from one location within a critical groundwater area to a different location within the basin for a commercial purpose is a reasonable use. This ultimate issue should not be clouded by permitting Plaintiff to succeed in its motion for summary judgment.

resolved by this court, that water is a natural product of state land, rather than a mineral product of state land, the factual record could then be used to support or challenge such a conclusion. Granting Plaintiff's motion in view of the ramifications that such action would have on all of the agricultural, grazing, commercial and mining leases issued by the State of Arizona would create chaos and we believe it would be improvident for the court to grant the relief asked for by Plaintiff at this time.

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The Attorney General

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COPY mailed this 7th day of September, 1973, to:

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